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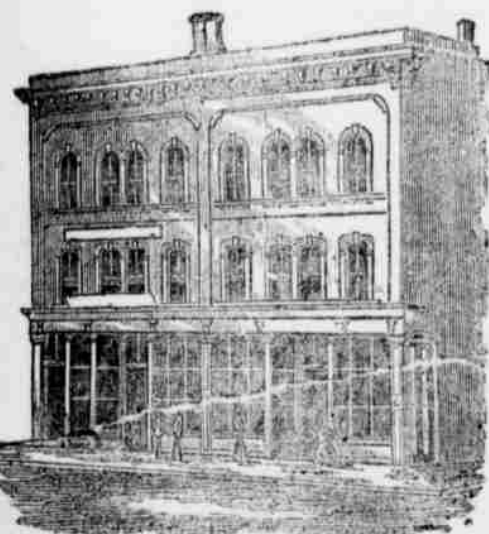
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J. C. VIALI, Publisher & Proprietor
\$1 PER YEAR.

Largest Circulation and Best Adver-
tising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1893.

The western economic association want a permanent census. This organization was largely instrumental in having the late census show the mortgage indebtedness and farms and homes as a means of ascertaining the ratio of distribution of wealth. A circular from St. Louis has been sent out by this body asking farmers alliances, labor unions, granges, and religious bodies to adopt resolutions urging congress to place the census bureau on a permanent basis. A part of its duties will be to collect data showing what percentage of the people occupy their own homes and farms; what percentage are tenants; what percentage of property is free from debt, value of mortgaged property and similar information. People are urged to write their congressmen on the subject.—Ex.

Wall street is sending out blank petitions to such people as it is thought will take an interest in the subject, requesting that they be signed as numerous as possible and sent to members of congress, petitioning that action be had on the currency question which would be favorable to the monied interests of the country. These monied classes are absolutely sleepless in their watching over particular interests. The west, far west and south are trusting to the sagacity and firmness of their representatives in congress. If the gold-bugs want the Sherman law repealed let them grant free coinage in exchange. Every congressman that has an eye to right and justice or to the interests of the people should plant himself on this position and stand there like a rock. It is proposed to coin the silver bullion now held in the treasury by the government. This is well as far as it goes, but the people should insist on free coinage. Even Mr. Cleveland is said to be in a mood for compromise. He recognizes that there is a good portion of this country outside of Manhattan Island. He is the president not of Wall street alone but of the whole country.—Ex.

Good Roads.

There was a meeting of the National League of Good Roads, at Washington, on the 17th, with representatives from various parts of the nation, the object of the league being the improvement of the highways of the country, to combine as far as practicable, the efforts of all persons now engaged in the work for road reform; to awaken interest in the subject among the people at large; to receive, publish and discuss any well-considered plans for local, state or national action or legislation; to urge the passage by the House of Representatives of the Senate's bill for a national highway commission of inquiry; to aid in providing for a proper road exhibit and for free instruction in road-making at the world's fair in Chicago; to establish the league on the broadest possible basis throughout the country, so that its influence may be of weight in any direction in which it may ultimately be thrown; to obtain and spread among the local leagues full information regarding recent legislation for road improvement and its practical operation in the various states and counties; to obtain and publish full information regarding methods of road-building, as practical in various parts of the United States; to procure and furnish to local leagues, at reduced prices, all valuable publications on the subject of roads and road legislation.

Nearer the People.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed the following joint resolution, tending toward the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected from the state at large by the people thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the more numerous branch of the State Legislature. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided the Legislature of the state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election, as the Legislature may direct. This amend-

ment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it became valid as part of the Constitution." This joint resolution has yet to be passed upon by the Senate, and it is almost next to certain that the measure will there receive strong opposition from the Republican side, and doubtless be defeated, but only for the present, for it is one of the inevitables, and the time must soon come when the measure will become a law in this advancing and growing country.

Ex-President—Hayes Dead.

Another of America's celebrated and famous statesmen—ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes—has given up all earthly claims, and gone to that "land from whose portals no traveler returns." At 11 o'clock on the evening of the 17th the ex-President sought his eternal rest, at his late home at Fremont, Ohio, the cause of his death being neuralgia of the heart.

The ex-President served his country during the rebellion, as a union General, and did effective work in Virginia and West Virginia. He first went into the war as Major, and by gallant and daring service he rose, step by step, to the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1865 he resigned his commission, and was elected Representative in Congress. In 1867, was elected Governor of Ohio, and in 1876 was nominated for the Presidency on the Republican ticket, and was seated as President by what has now passed into history as the "Electoral Commission" of 1876. He served his full term as President and retired to private life in 1881.

After his retirement from political life Mr. Hayes was actively engaged in educational, philanthropic and other work of general interest. He was president of the National Prison Reform Association, and of the Slater Education Fund for the Negroes; was a member of the Peabody Education Fund for the South, and had been commander-in-chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College, Harvard University, Yale College and Johns Hopkins University.

The Costliest Possible Tax.

It costs something to collect every tax that is levied. Hence there is a difference between "taxation" and "revenue," terms which are very generally confounded by Republicans.

The cost of collecting direct taxes consists in the pay of assessors and collectors; in the cost of tax blanks; in fees for oaths, etc. The total of the cost however, is very small in proportion to the amount of revenue yielded. A direct tax is almost all revenue.

This is by no means the case with high indirect taxes such as those of the McKinley tariff. Some of these taxes are all consumed in the process of collection. They yield no revenue at all. Take for instance a tax of 95 per cent on the value of window glass. Little or no glass is imported under it. Instead of yielding 95 per cent on the value of the glass the people had bought through the custom houses before the tax was laid, it does not yield one per cent. It is almost all tax and almost no revenue. That is, it gives the Government no revenue, though it does enable the Glass Trust to hold up and advance prices, thus collecting revenue from other people that, if collected at all from them, should go to the public treasury and not to the treasury of a wrongful combination of private corporations.

A prohibitive tariff tax is the costliest of all taxes. It is all tax and no revenue. There is no analogy for it in direct taxation. If we could suppose a State Government capable of taxing personal property, such as clothing and household goods, 100 per cent and more over its value to prevent the tax from being paid, and then afterwards seizing the property thus taxed and sending it out of the State, we would have something like the prohibitive taxes which were introduced by McKinley. But unless this can be imagined they have no analogy in direct taxation.—Ex.

From all over the country presents and reminders of various kinds have been sent to Mr. Cleveland since the late election. Only a small proportion of these come from persons known to him, but by far the larger number come from entire strangers. They consist of every imaginable article, from elaborate embroidery patiently made by ladies who have given a great deal of time to it to live animals sent by enthusiastic rural Democrats. The latter have included a raccoon, a deer and an enormous rooster. The President elect has had a good many more than his share of canes, gold-headed and less elaborate, and a large number of photographs of individuals, mainly of the donors themselves,

have been sent with explanatory letters. Sometimes two photographs are received—one showing how the sender looked smooth-faced, and the other when he had become thoroughly bewhiskered. A great many articles that can scarcely be described, many of them bulky and nearly all of them without any practical use, have been received from many directions.

The President elect has looked upon all these presents as expressive of the good will of his countrymen, but from the early days of his public career, whether as Governor or President, Mr. Cleveland has always refused to receive as a present anything of value. Such are uniformly sent back without delay. However, most of the articles so received, a slight catalogue of which has been given, are without any real value to him, to any member of his family or anyone else. Still they come in numbers that would tax the storage capacity of houses much larger than he has thus far occupied. In many cases they must be disposed of when he moves from one house to another in a way no more pleasant to him than it would be to the donors. In other words, many of them must be destroyed or merely thrown away.

One of the latest instances of this sort of presents was revealed yesterday by the publication of a correspondence about a hat made for him and sent by a manufacturer in Rochester, N. Y. It was recognized as one of the great number of kindly-meant acts, and after a second letter from the latter formal acknowledgment was made through Mr. Cleveland's secretary. It was not an article that the President elect would use, or that he had any idea whatever of using. So, after the discovery by the publication of the correspondence, that the donor had used it merely as an advertisement for his business, one of the last things that the President did before leaving his New York home for Lakewood, was to direct the return of the article.—Ex.

Last Year's Railroad Building.

Over 4,000 miles of railroad were added to the railroad mileage of the United States, which is only a little below the annual average for the last 30 years, and before that comparatively little railroad building was done either in this or any other country. The most active year was 1887, when 13,000 miles were built, but it was not expected that that rate would be kept up, and there was no disappointment when the figures dropped 5,000 the following year.

The only States that contributed nothing at all to the country's total mileage last year were Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Nevada, and Kansas might also be placed in the same list, as only one mile of new railroad track was laid in that State in 1892. The Southern States and Indian Territory contributed 1,846 miles or nearly half of the country's total, Texas leading off with 211 miles. West Virginia built 204 miles, Florida 147 and Louisiana 121. In the 10 Northwestern States from Michigan to Idaho 1,080 miles were built, while New England's contribution consisted of only 65 miles, the same as that of the Territories of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. New England has seen its most active period of railroad construction, but all that is needed to give the Territories a railroad boom is their admission into the Union as States. Washington laid more miles of track last year than any other State, and the four new States of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and Idaho were also well up in the list.

The central belt of States from the Hudson River west kept up its good record until Kansas was reached, Missouri, Ohio and West Virginia each having laid about 200 miles of new track last year, New York and Pennsylvania a little more, and Indiana only a few miles less. Illinois was the only one of the seven States that dropped behind, but Illinois is so far ahead of nearly every other state in railroad facilities that she can afford to take a little rest. The country now has 175,000 miles of railroad, and there is scarcely any doubt that the figures will be 200,000 before the close of the century.

While the net earnings of the railroads for the entire country last year were not what was generally expected from the unusually large amount of grain handled, they showed an increase of \$13,000,000 over the net earnings of the previous year. The expenses ate into the gross receipts in a way that kept the dividends down considerably below the anticipations of many of the stockholders, but the increase in the expenses was made necessary, in part at least, by the preparations which all the railroads have been making for the anticipated World's Fair rush this year. What was lost on account of these preparations last year should be more than made up by the increased passenger travel this year.—St. Louis Republic.

The Treasury Note.

A number of the Republic's subscribers assert with the emphasis of long standing conviction that it is absolutely necessary that a Government Treasury note should be "a legal tender"—that is, that the Government should compel those who do not want it to take it.

When a country is in the midst of a doubtful war, on the result of which will depend its ability to keep its paper currency in use, the employment or the threat of force to give circulation to its notes may be excusable, but in time of peace the freedom of bargain, which is a natural right, should not be interfered with.

This does not mean that the Republic has any objections to offer to the circulation of the present greenbacks. On the contrary, it would resist any attempt to withdraw them from circulation. As long as they remain at par, the fact that they are a legal tender makes no difference whatever. We believe, moreover, that the paper money of the future is neither a State bank note nor a National bank note, but a treasury note redeemable on demand and receivable for all Government dues of every kind.

It is more important that the note of the Treasury should be received for all dues to the Treasury than that it should be a legal tender. The fact that it is a legal tender can never have much if anything to do with keeping it at par, but if it is honest money, and not swindling paper, it will be received everywhere at par as long as the Government itself gives it full credit by taking it for all dues. The private individual who would issue his note payable on demand and then refuse to honor it when offered in payment of certain of his debts would be rightly considered a swindler, and the same thing is not the less fraudulent when the fraud is perpetrated by the Government. But as long as any paper, public or private, is exchangeable at par, or is taken in payment of debts due the party issuing it, such notes will need no legal tender quality to make them worth their face.

The Government collects over \$400,000,000 annually from the people. This is about a third of the total circulation of money of all kinds. Since Harrison has been in office his administration has taken from the people and spent in various ways more money than there is now in the whole country or than there has ever been in it at any one time. The Government is thus by far the largest handler of money. About once in every three years it collects from the people all the money there is in the country, or a sum equal to all there has been at any one time during the period of collection. The fact that the Government will receive a particular kind of note in payment of any and every part of the immense annual indebtedness of the people to the Treasury is enough to fix the standing of the note and to make it secure so long as such notes are not issued with the fraudulent purpose of finding a new way to pay old debts. When that is done—when it is attempted to create value out of nothing, then the legal tender quality is needed. But it never is necessary to use or threaten force to give circulation to a sound currency of gold and silver coin and of Treasury notes exchangeable on demand for coin.—St. Louis Republic.

Notice.

We are in receipt of the Columbian Edition of Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1893—the 100th year of this well-known firm. The Catalogue is a model of neatness and convenience of arrangement, and is entirely free from the sensational and exaggerated features so common in seed catalogues. It is full of useful information, and deals in facts. It is fully illustrated, and the cover giving an accurate illustration of the sailing and landing of Columbus, a bird's-eye view of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago is unique.

The Catalogue will be mailed to any address on application to D. Landreth & Sons, Seedmen, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Calendar for 1893 is out, and like its predecessors is the daintiest of its kind for the year, embodying the best results of the art of the designer, engraver and painter. It is appropriate to the World's Fair year, being entitled "The Young Discoverers" and presents the bright faces of two young children looking Hood's Sarsaparilla on the map of North America. It is a unique and tasteful design, beautiful in color and expression and will make a bright picture on the wall of many a home and office, while the plain figures attractively printed on the pad will be of great utility all the coming year. Copies of Hood's Calendar may be obtained of the druggists, or by sending six cents in stamps for one, or ten cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Most Beautiful Calendar.

The Columbia cycling calendar for '93 is the most exquisite and truly artistic of practical calendars for the year. It begins with February, '93, and ends with February '94. It consists of a circular piece of cardboard, 37 inches in circumference, the calendar picture being framed with a reproduction of the pneumatic rubber tire. The picture is in fifteen water colors, and represents a country scene with a bicycling couple in the foreground, resting in a cozy nook, after a delightful

ride. The original picture is by a celebrated American Artist, and the reproduction is so close to the painting that one hardly realizes that the delightful tones and shades are not the true brush marks. This calendar, issued by the Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, is adapted for the library, dining-room, parlor, or business office.

Wanted In Every Family.

An opportunity to send good reading: something that will interest every member. Stories for young and old. Fancy Work, Flower and Kitchen Topics for the housewife, also instructive letters and literary articles. All these will be found in The Home, a sixteen page paper. The publishers are sending out with the paper, an illustrated book on fancy work, knitting and crocheting, containing fifty designs and large, handsome alphabet for embroidery. They also send their illustrated Premium List of sixteen pages, (two hundred premiums) to any person sending ten cents to cover the postage. Take notice: To introduce The Home into new families the publishers send the paper three months, the illustrated Premium list and book on fancy work, all for only ten cents. Send to The Home, Boston, Mass., and please mention this paper.

The New Peterson for February is an advance on the January number, admirable as that was in every respect. The illustrations are still better and more numerous, and the stories and miscellaneous articles are as good as they are varied. "The Evolution of Comic Opera," by Edward Stephens, is a very clever record of that favorite amusement and gives capital portraits of the leading singers of the day. "La Perle" is one of Gertrude Atherton's most dramatic stories of early California days and is effectively illustrated. "Art in Mikado Land," by Robert B. Graham, is an exceedingly well written paper, and the illustration are capital. "One Clergyman and One Suburban Serving-Maid," by Joseph Kirkland, is in that popular Western author's happiest vein. "Abigail Jane Perkins, Her Skull," by Dufiled Osborne, will add to its writer's already enviable reputation. The Florida department is rich in entertaining and instructive matter from the pens of Minot J. Savage, Mary E. Mumford, Ella Higginson, etc. There are poems by Clinton Scollard, Angio De Vere, Minna Irving, and various other noted singers. The New Peterson is meeting from the outset with a complete success which is certain to last, because it is thoroughly deserved. Terms, two dollars per year. Address Peterson Magazine Co., Philadelphia.

Judge Simpson

Of the Superior Court writes: From mental exhaustion, my nervous system became shattered, and I was utterly unable to sleep nights. Sulphur Bitters cured me, and my sleep is now sound, sweet, and refreshing.

No Barbarous Method

Employed in curing piles with Hill's Pile Remedy. No cutting, no ligatures, no cauterizing, but a simple and positive cure for piles, or we would not give you a printed guarantee with each package. Price \$1.00, six packages \$5. By mail. Try it to-night. For sale by J. E. Field & Co.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it more or less half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind, ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do what I want. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results. —Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses. Blood spavin, curbs, splints, swellings, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John T. Boettwick, druggist, Alpena, Mich. 100871

The name of N. H. Downs' still lives, although he has been dead many years. His elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. All those who have used Baxter's Man- drake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Anker's Oil Liniment on the chest.

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Le. Bay City.	Ar. Bay City.
10:00 a.m. — Midland Accommodation —	10:40 a.m.
10:20 a.m. — Jackson and Chicago Ex. —	10:25 p.m.
10:40 a.m. — Detroit, Buffalo & N.Y. Ex. —	10:35 a.m.
10:50 a.m. — Vassar Accommodation —	11:40 a.m.
Detroit freight & many others.	
10:00 a.m. — Greyhound Accommodation —	10:35 p.m.
10:10 a.m. — Vassar Accommodation —	10:35 p.m.
10:20 a.m. — New York & St. Louis Ex. —	10:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m. — Vassar Accommodation —	10:30 p.m.
10:40 a.m. — Gladwin Accommodation —	10:30 a.m.
10:50 a.m. — Midland Accommodation —	10:30 a.m.
11:00 a.m. — Mackinac, Alpena & Mar. Ex. —	10:30 a.m.
11:10 a.m. — Detroit Limited —	10:30 a.m.
11:20 a.m. — Jackson and Chicago Ex. —	10:30 a.m.
11:30 a.m. — Gladwin Accommodation —	10:30 a.m.
11:40 a.m. — Mackinac Express —	10:30 a.m.

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prices low. Both local and traveling agents
wanted. Apply at once, giving age and refer-
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One for each County.

How would you like to make in six months from \$500 to \$2,000 and more, besides your regular income? You can easily do so by accepting the exclusive agency of the Room Renting Co. for your County. Rooms and Board Furnished World's Fair Visitors. No advance payment required of patrons secured by you. Responsible parties only need apply. Write for particulars, if you mean business.

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From Monday morning until Saturday evening. You will find us on hand to supply you with anything in this line.

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And Cheapest. We have just received a shipment of XXXX better crackers and will close out at

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Oranges, Lemons, Bananas special prices on large lots. Everything warranted and all goods delivered.

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RELIABLE GROCER.

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A REPRESENTATIVE for our FAMILY THEATRE. GARY, the greatest book ever offered to the public.

Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get a book FREE, no one ever purchases.

For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$10.00. Another \$20.00. A LADY has just cleared \$100.00 for her first week's work.

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